

te-ver, eee-eee te-ver, te-ver, eee te-ver, eee-eee te-ver . . ." In this form, the eee is given with a rising inflection, and the second note of the te-ver is slurred downward. Sometimes this song is shortened to a series of two note phrases: "Eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver . . ." The commonest daytime song is more energetic and insistent: "See-querra, querra, see-see-querra, see-querra, see-querra, querra . . ." A number of other variations, similar to these songs in pitch, time and quality, are sung less commonly.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

The Raven and the Pine Siskin on Stony Man Mountain, Virginia.
—During the spring migrations that portion of the Blue Ridge included within the area covered by the proposed Shenandoah National Park, which is largely isolated from the neighboring mountain masses, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of its birds, and many species breed in the higher regions, especially about Stony Man Mountain, that are rare or even unknown in the adjacent lowlands.

Very common as summer residents here are the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*), the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedemeles ludoviciana*) and the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*), and on the barren grassy areas the Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*).

On May 30, 1933, while at Skyland, Page County, on Stony Man Mountain, we found a Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*) singing, and we have little doubt but that it was a resident bird.

On September 3, 1933, we saw and heard two Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) that were flying over the ridge a mile or so south of the peak of Stony Man.

Mr. Ruskin S. Freer (The Raven, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 11, July 1933) has recorded a single Northern Raven that he saw and heard on Hawksbill Mountain, along the Skyline Drive in Madison County, on July 22, 1933. So far as we know these are the only definite records of this bird for this region.

This district is physically quite suitable as a breeding ground for Ravens, but the number of people, natives and visitors, constantly moving about make it improbable that any of these birds now nest in this area. As we saw no Ravens along any portion of the Skyline Drive during the spring or early summer, we assume that the birds noted by Mr. Freer and ourselves were probably visitors from the Alleghanies.—AUSTIN H. CLARK AND LEILA G. FORBES, *U. S. National Museum*.

Eastern House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*) Breeding in North Carolina.—On May 13, 1933, I was surprised to discover a House Wren singing in Greensboro, North Carolina. The next day on the grounds of Dr. J. Wesley Taylor, located nine miles north of that city, I found three pairs nesting in bird boxes.

When the 'Birds of North Carolina' by Pearson, Brimley and Brimley, was published, in 1919, we had no record of this bird breeding in the state.